

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXVIII.....No. 219

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.  
WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.  
WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS.NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—JONATHAN BRAD-  
FORD.—SOLAR OF THE HEAVEN.—THE LITTLE HATMAKER.  
BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—SNOW BIRD.—ARTFUL  
DODGER.—JACK LIP.—JACK ROBINSON.—LITTLE BOY.BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—LIVING  
TIGERS.—GRAND OCEANIC AUTOMATON WRITER, &c., &c., &c.  
J. J. BROWN, SAID OF MOUNTAIN—TRYING IT ON—ADDITIONAL  
and Evening.WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 54 Broadway.—BROADWAY  
FOLIO, JAMES, &c.—TARTAN TROUSERS AND PANGLOSS  
OF THE NORTH POLE.NEW IDEA THEATRE, 435 Broadway.—THE COQUETTE.  
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
CURIOSITIES AND LECTURES, FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.ROBERT'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—BROADWAY  
FOLIO, JAMES, &c.—TARTAN TROUSERS AND PANGLOSS  
OF THE NORTH POLE.

New York, Saturday, August 8, 1863.

## THE SITUATION.

General Meade's forces are now so located as to  
render any advance of Lee's army impossible with-  
out certain defeat. The sutlers' trains are now  
protected by an armed escort from Washington to  
the army, in consequence of the guerilla attacks  
of the enemy.The Richmond papers represent that General  
Lee's army is in good spirits, and that a general  
battle on the line of the Rapidan is not impossible,  
as General Lee is reported to be quite ready.We give later news in detail from Charleston  
to-day, by way of Fort Monroe. It is said  
that Fort Wagner might have been taken by  
General Gillmore before now, only that it would  
be untenable while Fort Sumter was in the hands  
of the enemy. To disable Sumter, therefore, is of  
paramount importance. It is reported that the  
batteries being erected by General Gillmore on  
Morris Island are of such calibre that Fort Sumter  
cannot stand before them an hour and a half after  
the fire is opened. The fight is expected to com-  
mence within a few days. The Ironsides is within  
five hundred yards of Sumter.By the arrival of the steamer Washington from  
New Orleans yesterday, we have dates from that  
port to the 1st inst., comprising highly interesting  
letters from our correspondents. The city is in a  
perfectly quiet state. Not much cotton had ar-  
rived from above since the capture of Port Hud-  
son. A strong Union feeling indicative of the  
anxiety of Louisiana to return to its allegiance  
is everywhere manifested.It was reported that a French steamer took an  
English schooner in tow into Vera Cruz on the  
8th ult., the same having been captured in the  
Rio Grande with \$300,000 worth of arms on board,  
supposed to be intended for the rebels in Texas,  
although the schooner cleared from Liverpool for  
Matamoros.Our news from the South contains much that is  
interesting and important from the rebel journals;  
but the most attractive item is an appeal is-  
sued by Jeff Davis to the officers and soldiers  
of the confederacy, imploring those of them who  
are absent from duty to return to their camps  
and posts, and promising a full pardon to  
all deserters who return within twenty days.  
He paints a fearful picture of the designs of the  
Northern army. Rapine, incendiarism, confiscation  
and extermination are represented as the  
leading objects of the invaders. The "men who  
rule in Washington," he says, are afraid to make  
peace lest they should be hurled from power, and  
refuse even to confer upon the subject of conduct-  
ing the war on civilized terms.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Thomas E. Bramlette, who has just been elected  
to the Executive chair of Kentucky, probably by  
twenty-five thousand majority, is neither an aboli-  
tionist nor an admirer of the present national ad-  
ministration, as the secession sympathizers and  
copperheads exerted themselves before the elec-  
tion to make the voters believe. He is, however,  
strongly opposed to the present rebellion, and  
stands upon the same platform with the conserva-  
tive democrats who favor the prosecution of the  
war until the Union is restored. He will take the  
seat to which Beriah Magoffin was chosen four  
years ago, by the following vote:—Beriah Magoffin, democrat.....76,187  
Joshua F. Bell, opposition.....67,271Democratic majority.....9,916  
—And it is confidently expected that he will fill  
the place with more honor to the State and to himself  
than did his elected predecessor. Judge Bram-  
lette has held the office of Commonwealth At-  
torney in the Greensburg Circuit, and shortly af-  
terwards became the circuit Judge. After the  
war broke out he raised a regiment for the de-  
fence of the Union and led it to the field, and was  
promoted to a brigadier generalship. He subse-  
quently left the army, and was appointed United  
States District Attorney.The Legislature of West Virginia adjourned on  
the 5th instant, to meet again on the 2d of Sep-  
tember.Another new State will soon come rapping at  
the door of the Union and demanding admittance.  
On the 2d of September the people of Nevada  
Territory will elect delegates to a constitu-  
tional convention, when the machinery for a State  
government will be put in motion.In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the  
trial of prisoners indicted for taking part in the  
late riot was continued before Recorder Hoffman.  
District Attorney A. Oakley Hall appeared as  
prosecuting officer. Mark J. Silva, one of the  
parties indicted for taking part in the murder of  
the colored man, Abraham Franklin, was let out  
on \$500 bail, the District Attorney expressing a  
strong doubt as to whether Silva had been con-  
nected with the case. Mr. Elias M. Spelling, of  
138½ William street, became a bandman.Thos. Carney pleaded guilty to an indictment for  
riot, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for  
one year, and to pay a fine of \$250. John O'Hara  
pleaded guilty to stealing a watch from Morris A.  
Roberts, who was standing with a crowd in front  
of the City Hall, on the 13th ult. The jury failed  
to agree in the case of James Lee, indicted for  
grand larceny, which charged him with stealing  
some pantaloons and a coat from the store of Mr.  
William Lippman, on the 14th ult. The case will  
be tried again on Monday next. Patrick Sweeney  
was tried and convicted on an indictment for  
"the Arch" in Thompson street, where a number of  
colored people lived. He was remanded for sen-  
tence. Theodore Osterstock was tried and con-  
victed on a similar indictment, for taking part ina riot in Greenwich street, on the 14th ult., when  
a boot and shoe store was sacked. He was re-  
manded for sentence. An additional number of  
indictments was brought in by the Grand Jury,  
and the Court adjourned until this morning at ten  
o'clock.A young widow, named Caroline Hiesturburg,  
residing with her brother, at the corner of Tenth  
avenue and Thirty-third street, was brutally mur-  
dered yesterday morning by a German named  
Frederick Munter, to whom she had previously  
been engaged to be married. Jealousy, caused  
by the attentions of a rival, is the only reason  
assigned for the commission of the crime. Munter  
intended committing suicide after murdering  
the woman, but changed his mind and gave him-  
self up to the police. He made a full confession  
of his guilt. A full report of the affair will be  
found in another column.The call for the meeting of the Board of Alder-  
men to-day not having been completed, a new  
request is made for Monday at one o'clock  
P. M.The stock market was not active yesterday, and the  
course of prices was irregular. A few popular railway  
shares were better, but most of them were rather lower  
than on Wednesday. In the afternoon the market was  
dull and weak. Gold fell to 127½ in the morning, closing  
at five P. M. at 128½. Exchange was 140 a 140½. Money  
was 5 a 6 per cent. on call. The proximity of two hol-  
days had a tendency to check business.Cotton was steady, with a moderate inquiry, yester-  
day. There was less doing in breadstuffs and provisions,  
prices of which were declining. The demand was fair  
for hay and tallow, moderate for leather and tobacco, and  
limited for groceries and most other kinds of general  
merchandise. There were only limited freight engage-  
ments reported, the market closing heavy.Low and medium priced domestic cotton goods  
have been in more demand during the week; but  
there has been no general revival of business, and,  
though prices have been tending upward, in-  
fluenced by the rapid rise in the raw material, the  
market has been unsettled. The inquiry for domestic  
woolens has been mainly for cassimeres, wanted by  
Western buyers; prices have been without improvement.  
The principal business in foreign dry goods has been  
transacted in heavy linens and woolens, at irregular  
quotations. The week's imports of dry goods amounted  
in value to \$1,749,275, including \$1,205,400 in entries di-  
rect for consumption, and \$543,875 warehouse.The Restoration of the Union—The Ad-  
ministration's Policy.It appears that considerable anxiety exists  
at Washington touching the policy of the  
administration for the reconstruction of the  
Union. There is the radical abolition pro-  
gramme for reducing the rebellious States to  
the condition of Territories, or to the alterna-  
tive of the abolition of slavery respectively,  
before granting them the rights and privileges  
of sinners forgiven and restored to the church  
in full communion; and there is the conserva-  
tive policy, under which it is contended that a  
State wherein the armed forces of the rebellion  
have been put down should be considered in  
status quo ante bellum, just as she was before  
the war, and requiring no legislation at or  
proclamation from Washington to enable her  
to proceed to the election of members to the  
federal Congress. But between the radicals  
and the conservatives, to use a homely com-  
parison, the administration stands undecided,  
like the perplexed donkey between the two bun-  
dles of hay.In the outset of the war the Union restoring  
policy of the administration was clear and  
simple, as set forth in the official papers ema-  
nating from President Lincoln, and in the resolu-  
tion adopted in Congress, and for which every  
republican member voted, declaring that the  
object of the war was the subjugation of the  
armed forces of the rebellion, and nothing  
more. But as the struggle progressed, and as  
the radical faction in the Cabinet and in Con-  
gress began to coerce the administration into  
their confiscation and emancipation schemes,  
the simple object of putting down the rebel  
armies began to recede at Washington into the  
background, and the war began to assume the  
form of that of William, the invading Norman,  
against the Saxons of England—a war for  
their extermination or the complete extirpa-  
tion of their local institutions and landmarks,  
and for the confiscation of their estates. Still  
President Lincoln has not been wholly sub-  
dued by the radicals. Yielding to their  
emancipation, confiscation and conscription  
projects, he has held and yet holds fast to his  
conservative Secretary of State.From this circumstance the conservative  
masses of the country still entertain a degree of  
faith that Mr. Lincoln will in good season show  
his hand in favor of the shortest and simplest  
method of restoring the Union, including the  
abandonment of his emancipation proclamation  
as a military measure, or *brevis fulmen*, of  
no binding effect beyond the slaves actually  
liberated by coming within the lines of our  
armies. It is to be hoped that these expecta-  
tions will be fulfilled; but we fear that they  
who believe in them will be disappointed. It  
is Mr. Chase, and not Mr. Seward, who is the  
ruling spirit of the Cabinet. Mr. Chase's  
"greenbacks," put in the scales against Mr.  
Seward's diplomatic correspondence, have  
done the business. Chase is potential; Seward  
is powerless. The one speaks like a master;  
the other pleads like a servant of the adminis-  
tration. Hence we fear that the radical aboli-  
tion policy of the head of the Treasury will  
prove too strong for the conservative policy of  
the amiable Secretary of State.Thus the war will probably go on, in the  
shape of a guerilla war, after the final defeat  
and dispersion of the last of the great armies  
of the rebellion—the army of General Lee.  
Thus it is probable that Louisiana, Mississippi,  
North Carolina and every other rebel-  
lious State to which the emancipation pro-  
clamation was applied will be kept out of the  
Union until there shall have been a recon-  
struction of the State constitution of each of  
said States recognizing and enforcing the aboli-  
tion of slavery. "Emancipation or separa-  
tion" was, from the beginning, the abolition  
platform, and to the extent of the power of the  
radical faction in the government every rebel-  
lous State will be required, in returning to the  
Union, to pass in by the side door of emancipa-  
tion.We are not, therefore, very sanguine of the  
restoration of the Union under Mr. Lincoln's  
administration. Between the emancipation ul-  
timate of the abolition radicals and the South-  
ern independence or peace-at-any-price move-  
ments of the copperheads, the task of re-es-  
tablishing the Union will, in all probability, have  
to be settled by the people in next year's Presi-  
dential election. Anticipating this event, we  
also expect that the people, by an overwhelming  
majority in every loyal State west of Mas-  
sachusetts and Vermont, will declare for a Presi-  
dent in favor of the full recognition of Ten-  
nessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina,  
&c., as States restored to the Union with the  
suppression of the rebel forces and authority  
therein, and with the submission of said States  
respectively, and with or without the institution  
of slavery, as the case may be, and without anyeffort on the part of the administration to con-  
trol any State in regard to slavery. If the pre-  
sent administration is not equal to this simple  
policy the people will make it good in the  
election of the next. And this is the exact issue  
to which we are drifting.BLASPHEMY IN THE PULPIT.—The thank-  
giving sermons preached on Thursday in this city  
were of a very commonplace character. There  
was nothing in them. Very different is the ser-  
mon of a Rev. Mr. Frothingham on "the morality  
of the riot." It is full of the most startling blas-  
phemy, and so depraved are some of the public  
journals that they regard it either lightly or  
actually commend it to their readers. Mr.  
Frothingham says there was a riot of one week  
in the ancient city of Jerusalem, instigated by  
the Pharisees against Jesus Christ, whom Pon-  
tius Pilate, the Roman governor, would not in-  
terfere to protect, because the rioters were  
only playing his own game and strengthening  
the Roman power and authority. He surren-  
dered him into their hands to crucify him. In  
the same manner Frothingham says "there was  
a riot of several days in the city of New York,  
during which the rioters hungered for the  
blood of one man, a man whom some call  
visionary, but whose visions are all of the re-  
demption of the people; whom some call a  
fool, but who, if he seems a fool, is foolish that  
the people may be wise; a man who has lived  
for the people and suffered for the people, and  
been laughed at when he suffered and because  
he suffered. This was the man whose blood  
was hungered for;" and the preacher  
caps the climax by announcing that this man  
was Horace Greeley. The comparison  
falls in one point. We did not learn that Gree-  
ley was crucified. Could the audacity of blas-  
phemy further go? Is it any wonder that nig-  
gers are declared to be equal to white men by a  
fanatical clergy, when Jesus Christ, the Saviour  
of the world, is placed on a level with Horace  
Greeley, a man who advocated the doctrine of  
the amalgamation of blacks and whites, and the  
free love system proclaimed by Fanny Wright,  
ignoring the obligations of marriage, and who  
for years championed in his journal and by  
lectures the theories of Fourier and the phalan-  
xes established in this country by Owen and  
others for the purpose of breaking down all  
social distinctions and the rights of property,  
thus overthrowing Christianity, and founding on  
its ruins a new infidel and agrarian system,  
whose distinguishing principle is that "all prop-  
erty is robbery." Horace Greeley has been the  
strenuous advocate of what are called wom-  
en's rights and every social and political  
abomination of the day—a man who has done  
more than any other in the United States to  
produce the present civil war which is desola-  
ting the country.Yet this is the man who is put in comparison  
with Christ, and his sufferings placed in the  
same category with those which redeemed the  
world. It is the first time we have ever heard  
of the sufferings of Greeley. We rather think  
he has spent his whole life in making other  
people suffer, taking good care to avoid all suf-  
fering himself. Why is this Frothingham not  
called to account at once and expelled from the  
church for his blasphemy? Have we not in  
teachings like his the key to the fanaticism  
which has labored for thirty years to break up  
this Union, and succeeded at last in involving  
the nation in the bloodiest war recorded in the  
book of time?RADICAL INTRIGUES.—The radicals now ad-  
mit that they were folly by the stand taken by  
Governor Seymour during the late riots, but  
are now endeavoring to carry out their pro-  
gramme of martial law in spite of the Gov-  
ernor. It is said that they are intriguing with  
our military officers, and have already carried  
their point so far in that direction that letters  
of an ungentlemanly nature have been written  
to the Governor. The copperhead organs, like  
the *Nexos*, are, on the other hand, endeavoring  
to place the Governor on the other extreme, by  
declaring that he has pledged that no man  
shall leave the State until the constitutionality  
of the Conscription law is tested in the courts.  
We believe that several men drafted at Platts-  
burg have already left.As soon as the Conscription law passed the  
last Congress Governor Seymour should have  
opened negotiations with the authorities at  
Washington, and offered to fill the full quota of  
this State by enlistment if the draft would be  
withheld. It was within the power of the Gov-  
ernor to hold out such inducements, and for  
the administration to consider them. If good  
reasons were held out that the entire force  
required from this State could be obtained in  
that manner, and the administration refused to  
concede it, then the officials at Washington  
would have been placed in the position of de-  
siring a conflict here from which they could  
not have escaped. How the affair will now  
end, with the radicals renewing their recent  
plots in a more dangerous way, it is impossible  
to tell.GENERAL McCLELLAN'S REPORTS.—We learn  
by intelligence from Washington that General  
McClellan has recently laid before the War De-  
partment full reports of all his battles and cam-  
paigns in Virginia and Maryland, constituting a  
complete history of the operations of the Army  
of the Potomac during the period he was its  
commanding general. This narrative is one of  
deep interest to the whole community. There  
have been unfavorable reports published  
against General McClellan. It is the least that  
is due to him and the nation to know what he  
has to say on his own side. We trust, therefore,  
that without further delay his reports will be  
made public, so that every one may form an  
intelligent estimate of the merits or demerits of  
McClellan, and of the merits or demerits of the  
managers of the War Department. Let the  
truth come out, and there will be no danger of  
the people forming an erroneous judgment.A NAPOLEON CAUGHT AT LAST.—The Chevalier  
Raymond, the hero of Solferino and Bull  
run, and the author of an ingenious philosophical  
dissertation upon "the ebbs of the Mincio,  
formed by the sympathies of youth," has been  
to Washington and made a discovery. Having  
investigated all the facts, he decidedly as-  
serts that Secretary Stanton is the Napoleon  
who captured Vicksburg, and thus insured  
the fall of Port Hudson and the freedom of  
the Mississippi. It is true that Admiral Porter  
says in his official dispatch that General Grant's  
plans and generalship captured the rebel strong-  
hold; but then Porter was on the spot, instead  
of being at Washington, and consequently knows  
nothing about it. In fact, nobody knows any-  
thing about it except Stanton and the Chevalier  
Raymond, and if they say that Stanton is a Na-  
poleon of course we are bound to believe them.

## The Kentucky Election.

The result of the recent elections in the  
State of Kentucky is just now occupying to a  
great extent the attention of the party press.  
The niggerhead journals are doing their utmost  
to convince their readers that the success of the  
Union ticket in that State is a complete triumph  
of the administration, with all its aims and ra-  
dical plans. On this, however, they are wide of  
the mark. The State of Kentucky is one of the  
most positive States in the Union. It never  
was republican and abolition, nor is it seces-  
sion. Its citizens are firm supporters of the  
constitution, and in the recent election they  
have declared in favor of that bulwark of our  
liberties more strongly and emphatically than  
ever before. The result is the repudiation of  
both radical republicanism and copperheadism.  
Those persons classed as copperheads in Ken-  
tucky mean simply rebels. The election of the  
ticket run by that faction would therefore  
be simply a declaration in favor of secession  
and rebellion. The result was that all opposed  
to the rebellion united on the common ticket,  
resulting in a glorious triumph for the Union  
and a renewed pledge on the part of the people  
of that State for the suppression of the rebellion.  
It is a complete repudiation of the copperheads  
and a declaration that Kentucky still stands firm  
for the immediate crushing out of the rebellion  
by force of arms, and nothing more or less.Nor is there the slightest evidence for the  
fanatic radicals to claim the least approval, di-  
rectly or indirectly, of their schemes. It has  
been admitted by some of their journals that  
Brutus J. Clay, the successor of the lamented  
Crittenden, is the only administration man  
electable to Congress. We publish elsewhere a  
remarkable and outspoken letter from Mr.  
Clay, that gives in plain, decided and un-  
equivocal language the position that he oc-  
cupies on the present issues, which we com-  
mend to the special attention of our readers.  
"I am," says Clay, "and always have been,  
for the preservation of the constitution and the  
Union, and for the vigorous prosecution of the  
war to subdue the rebellion which threatens  
their overthrow. At the same time I am op-  
posed to the policy of the administration as to  
the abolition of slavery and the enlistment of slaves  
as soldiers." This is conclusive that Mr. Clay  
is not in favor of the extreme measures of the  
radicals, who are now all potent in adminis-  
tration circles at Washington. The views of  
Clay are unquestionably those of the majority  
of the people of Kentucky. It was that doc-  
trine that they declared in favor of in voting  
for the Union ticket. It is therefore clear that,  
while they repudiated copperheadism, secession  
and rebellion in all its phases, they spoke in  
the same decided tones against the heresies of  
the fanatical radicals.This position of the people of Kentucky is  
precisely the same as that of a majority of the  
people in all the loyal States of the North, ex-  
cept it may be some of the extreme abolition  
States of New England. It was on just such  
a platform that the conservative party was  
carried into power in this State in the  
fall of 1862. This result is additional  
evidence of the extreme folly of those  
men elected to Congress on the conservative  
ticket in this city last year taking the position  
of opposition to the war the moment that they  
were elected. In doing so they declared in  
favor of the rebellion. The republicans were  
successful in the States of New Hampshire and  
Connecticut last spring simply for the reason  
that the opposition announced their pro-  
gramme as being opposed to the crushing out  
of the rebellion by force of arms, and in favor  
of an armistice and peace on any terms. A  
majority of the people are in favor of crushing  
out the rebellion, and no dodge of the politi-  
cians will prevent them from expressing their  
sentiments at the ballot box. At the same  
time they do not approve of the doc-  
trines of the niggerheads. The folly of the  
copperheads in claiming that the elections last  
fall were in favor of their secession notions,  
and of the niggerheads that the recent  
election in Kentucky is an endorsement of  
their incendiary schemes, is therefore silly in  
the extreme. It is simply a repudiation of the  
rebellion and a declaration in favor of restor-  
ing the Union, with the constitution unim-  
paired.

## Saratoga, Past and Present.

We remember the classic age of Saratoga. A  
quarter of a century ago that celebrated water-  
ing place attracted the beauty and fashion of  
all the country during its brilliant seasons, and  
the dignitaries and belles of the North, South,  
East and West assembled there from almost  
every capital on the continent. We recollect  
visiting Saratoga when it was at the height of  
its prosperity. Then the society was refined,  
cultivated and intellectual. No one had then  
heard of the shoddy aristocracy, or of the  
curious transformation of devil's dust into gold  
dust. The period of our visit was the year  
1839. President Van Buren stopped at Sara-  
toga for some time during that year. Soon after  
the President's grand *entree* Henry Clay arrived.  
Scarcely was the excitement about Henry Clay  
over when General Scott joined the splendid  
assemblage. That season was most memora-  
ble in the annals of fashion and of politics.In order to appreciate the company at Sara-  
toga at that time let us take a glance at a dinner  
party at the United States Hotel. The United  
States was the leading hotel then, and such a  
thing as the disunited States had never occurred  
to any one. At the head of the table sat Presi-  
dent Van Buren. On the right hand of the  
President was General Scott. On the left  
hand was Henry Clay. Our seat was at the foot  
of the table, directly opposite the President.  
On our right hand General Morgan Lewis was  
seated, and on our left hand was General  
Talmadge. Looking up or down the table,  
the interested observer remarked such gen-  
tlemen as Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State; Mr.  
Poinsett, Secretary of War; General O'Donnell,  
of Baltimore; Colonel Johnson, of Kentucky;  
Thomas H. Benton, Colonel Alexander Hamil-  
ton, Hon. Frank Wadwell, Senator Talmadge,  
Colonel White, of Florida; Rev. Dr. Bethune,  
Philip Hone, "the father of the whig party";  
Joseph Gales, "Peter Parley"; Goodrich, Col-  
onel Thos. Judge Hornblower, Chancellor  
Walworth, Hon. Frank Grainger, Willis Hall,  
Van Rensselaer, the Patrons, and others whom  
we cannot just now recall. Among the ladies  
were Mrs. De Witt Clinton, the Countess of  
Westmoreland and her suite, Miss Gardner,  
the Livingstons, and the wives, sisters, daugh-  
ters and friends of all the distinguished gen-  
tlemen we have mentioned. From Montreal came  
the Hon. Colonel Grey and his charming wife;  
Colonel Ellison, of the Grenadier Guards, one  
of the heroes of Waterloo; Major White, of the  
Hussars, and a dozen other British officers and  
noblemen. What is the present society ofSaratoga when compared with such a dinner  
party as this?The amusements of Saratoga were somewhat  
different a quarter of a century ago. Then  
there was conversation. Now there is titilla-  
tion. Then there was dancing. Now there is  
polkaing. Then the ladies and gentlemen  
made excursions through the surrounding  
country, or perhaps accompanied General  
Morgan Lewis to the Saratoga battle ground,  
and listened while he fought his battles o'er  
again. Now the ladies and gentlemen go to  
horseraces and bet upon Smith's filly or Jones'  
gray mare. That was the classic age. This is  
the age of shoddy. Then the destinies of the  
nation were controlled by statesmen. Now a  
pack of poor, crazy fanatics rule to ruin. Then  
the Goddess of Liberty was represented as a  
young and lovely woman, fresh, vigorous, im-  
mortal. Now the representative of Liberty is  
supposed to be a half-witted fellow, who wears  
his trousers tucked into his boots and his eld-  
erly hat on the back of his head, as if the dis-  
order of his dress were typical of the disorder  
of his mind. The country was then peaceful,  
prosperous and powerful. Now the nation is  
involved in a terrible civil war. Saratoga was  
then in its glory. Now its glory has departed,  
and it has fallen into the sere and yellow leaf.  
We have almost no great men now, and the  
best men we have do not frequent the watering  
places. Our women are as fair as ever; but  
they have apparently suffered from the de-  
generacy of the age, and cannot compare with  
the belles of former times. Our politicians  
used to be gentlemen; but now the majority of  
them are arrant scoundrels. Society, politics,  
and indeed the whole republic, have lost their  
tone. The foul poison of a hundred detest-  
able fads has eaten into the national heart  
and corrupted the national mind. For the pre-  
sent we can only lament the evils days upon  
which we have happened, and do our utmost to  
remedy and improve them. In the future, per-  
haps, the reconstruction of the Union will be  
followed by a general regeneration, and then  
the country, recovering from this temporary  
interruption caused by fanatical folly, will  
again resume its rapid, triumphant and glori-  
ous progress.ROBERT DALE OWEN'S REPORT ON THE CAP-  
ABILITIES OF NEGROES.—The radical journals are  
making a great fuss about Robert Dale Owen's  
report on the moral, religious, social and polit-  
ical capabilities of the negro. It is not worth  
the paper on which it is written, as we shall  
presently show. It appears that Robert Dale  
Owen, James McKaye and Samuel G. Howe  
were, at the instance of the Freedmen's Asso-  
ciation, appointed a committee by the Sec-  
retary of War to report upon the negro, just as  
if everybody who had eyes to see, ears to hear  
and a mind to understand, did not long since  
make up his mind about the negro from the evi-  
dences of his own senses, and from the unerring  
instincts of nature. The report is written by  
the chairman, Robert Dale Owen.In giving an account of their religious and  
moral qualities Mr. Owen says negroes "do not  
respect the rights of property; they are 'liars' and  
'incontinent.'" "Their religion is emo-  
tional, and does not necessarily connect itself  
with the repression of vicious habits; its effect  
in checking lying, thieving, incontinence and  
similar offences is feeble and uncertain." Such  
is the commissioner's moral and religious esti-  
mate of the negro. As to his intellectual cap-  
acity, Mr. Owen gives us the following speci-  
mens:—"These poor people have an almost super-  
stitious reverence for the President. Recently  
at Beaufort some one, in the presence of an  
aged negro, was speaking of Mr. Lincoln as an  
ordinary mortal; whereupon the old man inter-  
fused:—"What do you know," said he, 'of  
Massa Linkum? He be everywhere. He walk  
de earth like de Lord.'"Yet Mr. Owen is of opinion that "the religious  
sentiment strongly characterizing the African  
race may in the case of the colored soldier be  
successfully appealed to by leaders who share  
it as a powerful element of enthusiasm," (what  
blasphemy!) and he also sets forth his belief  
that the negro is equal to all things—fully  
the equal of the white man, morally, mentally,  
socially and politically, if only put under prop-  
er training for a while; and he recommends de-  
partments of labor to be organized under the  
Freedmen's Association, in imitation of the  
Fourierite phalanxes, whose fate is so well  
known to all our readers. What humbug!We recollect very well when Owen came to  
this country, about thirty years ago, accom-  
panied by Fanny Wright, who delivered lectures  
in Tammany Hall and various other public  
edifices against marriage, in favor of free love,  
the amalgamation of the black and white races,  
and community of property. The object of the  
mission seemed to be the overthrow of Chris-  
tianity. Owen set on foot some Fourierite free  
love phalanxes in Illinois; but, failing in this  
enterprise, he retired into obscurity in Indiana,  
where he became a small politician. Himself  
and his history were forgotten till poor Pierce  
brought him into notoriety again by appointing  
him to some petty consularship in Italy. And  
now the administration takes the visionary up  
and appoints him to report upon a subject on  
which he was always a monomaniac. He has  
the same opinions now as he promulgated when  
he came to this country, from which fact the  
reader can draw his own conclusion as to the  
character of any report emanating from Robert  
Dale Owen.

## Theatrical.

WINTER GARDEN.  
This is the last night of the season at this theatre, and  
the performances are for the benefit of Mr. Mark Smith.  
This announcement ought of itself to insure a crowded  
house. Mr. Mark Smith is one of the best and most popu-  
lar actors in this city. During the summer season he  
has shown that he can manage a theatre as well as please  
an audience. The public are indebted to him for much  
comfort before the curtain and capital management upon  
the stage. He has produced one of the best burlesques  
we have seen since Frothingham's "Pocahontas," and has  
played one of the leading parts in it better than almost  
any other man could have done. This is a great but  
deserved praise.The programme for this evening is "Leah, the Fe-  
low," and the new farce called "California Diamonds."  
On Tuesday the company opens with the same piece at  
the Howard Athenaeum, Boston, which theatre has been  
freshly painted and upholstered for them. On Monday  
next the management of Mr. Thad, who will bring out Mrs. D. P.  
Howards, and a new play, probably, Mr. Jackson, the re-  
gular leader of the theatre, has arranged to open it for  
the fall season in October, his first star being Mr. Edwin  
Booth.SUDDEN DEATH OF THE WIFE OF MAX MARSHALL.—Be-  
tween five and six o'clock last evening a lady, ap-  
parently suffering from the heat, called at No. 8 Amity  
street, accompanied by a small boy, and asked for a glass  
of water. It was immediately procured for her, but be-  
fore she could drink it she fell dead to the floor. The po-  
lice were notified, when it was ascertained that the  
deceased was the wife of Max Marshall, the late opera  
manager of the Academy of Music. The Coroner was  
duly notified, and the body conveyed to the police  
house.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 7, 1863.

## GENERAL McCLELLAN'S REPORTS.

I learn that the full report of General McClellan on the  
famous peninsula and Maryland campaigns have been re-  
ceived at the War Department. The preliminary reports,  
which were brief, you have already published. These  
now received are very voluminous, and are a complete  
history of the memorable campaigns of last year. It is  
supposed that the President will have them published  
immediately, and then we shall know all about the war  
and what they killed the General for.

## THE MEXICO WAS SUBMITTED.

It is stated here, and upon the very best authority,  
that the surrender of the city of Mexico was made by the  
Roman Catholic clergy of Mexico to the clergy of the  
same denomination attached to the invading French  
army.THE REPORTED CABINET DISCUSSIONS ON THE SUB-  
JECT OF PEACE.Statements appeared in some of the Northern papers  
after the fall of Vicksburg and the defeat of Lee to the  
effect that the question of peace had been discussed in the  
Cabinet, and that a Cabinet crisis had been caused  
by a proposition of Mr. Seward to issue a Presidential  
proclamation offering an amnesty to the Southern people,  
withdrawing the emancipation proclamation, suspending  
the Confiscation act, and offering protection to the per-  
sonal property and rights of the Southern people, except the  
leaders; that Attorney General Bates and Mr. Montgomery  
Blair favored the scheme, with a modification; that Messrs.  
Stanton and Chase violently opposed it, and Mr. Welles  
also opposed it, but not so strongly. Here, where the  
public is accustomed to assumptions of this kind, these  
statements were not thought of sufficient importance to  
demand attention. It seems now that they went to Eu-  
rope, and were made the foundation there of new castles  
in the air, built by the European enemies of the United  
States. It is therefore proper to say that these state-  
ments had no foundation whatever in fact. No such dis-  
cussions, or propositions, as any debate or proposition on  
the subject of peace, or of such amnesty, has been made  
or had in the Cabinet, nor have any such differences  
arisen.

## WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Articles appearing in the journals of this city and else-  
where represent a war with Great Britain as imminent.  
The assumption that these articles are authorized by the  
government, or made upon any knowledge of its views,  
is without foundation.

## COMPLETION OF THE CONSCRIPTION.

The anxiety is over, and the draft in this district com-  
pleted. As announced, the drawing for Georgetown and  
the county took place to-day. Of the names drawn in  
Georgetown three hundred and ninety were white  
and sixty-five colored. This part of the district has  
never been celebrated for its loyalty, and of the white  
conscripts many are more than suspected of secession  
proclivities, which, of course, makes it the more pleasant  
for them. Everything passed off quietly and pleasantly,  
however, and throughout the whole of the drawing no